

**Amendments to the Specification:**

On page 1, please replace paragraph [0001] with the following amended paragraph:

**[0001]** This application claims the benefit under 35 U.S.C. § 120 and is a continuation-in-part of U.S. Patent Application No. 10/408,209, filed on April 4, 2003, which in turn claims the benefit under 35 U.S.C. §120 and is a continuation-in-part of U. S. Patent Application No. 10/121,740, filed April 11, 2002, now U.S. Patent No. 6,911,338, which issued June 28, 2005 and in turn claims the benefit under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) of U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/283,902, filed April 16, 2001 and of U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/363,072, filed March 11, 2002. The contents of these applications are hereby incorporated by reference into the present disclosure.

On page 39, after paragraph 00105 and Table 13, please add the following new heading and paragraph [000106]:

**Example 11 - Activity of *Muscodor albus* as a Postharvest Treatment of Infested Fruit**

**[000106]** Single wounds were made with a nail on the equator of apples, cv gala, which were placed in plastic plates, wounded side up, in 3.8 l plastic boxes. Nine apples were placed in each box and there were three boxes per treatment. The fruits were inoculated with blue mold, *Penicillium expansum* by pipetting 20 µl of conidial suspension ( $10^4$ /ml) into each wound either 24 hours before (pre-inoculation) or immediately before the experiment. For the *Muscodor* fumigation treatment, 140 grams of colonized rye grain were placed in the containers which were then sealed. The control contained only inoculated fruits in sealed boxes. They were incubated at room

temperature (19-22°C). Disease was evaluated as the percentage of infected fruits after 7, 14 and 21 days (table 3). The treatment that was pre-inoculated showed no infection of the apples while a very low infection rate was seen of only 7% at the 21 day rating for fruit inoculated immediately before exposing the fruit to *Muscador*.